VIETNAM

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South Viet Nam

*NEW ENEMY DISASTER IN BEN TRE PROVINCE: 1 000 Men Put Out of Action and 18 Vessels Sunk Between Nov. 1 and Nov. 4.

- * First Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) Badly Mauled in Tay Ninh Province.
- * Serious U.S. Losses in Northern Quana Tri.

On November 12, Haiphong A.A. forces knocked down a pilotless plane, bringing the total of U.S. aircraft downed in North Viet Nam to

3,245

THE spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam today issued the following statement on the November 13 statement of the spokesman of the U.S.

Department :

* P.L.A.F. ARTILLERY PARTICULARLY ACTIVE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

*65 Planes and Helicopters Downed by Regional Troops and Guerillas in 38 Days.

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Nov. 18

1968

No. 191

"The 14 Million South Vietnamese Will Fight on Until Not A Single U.S. Aggressor Remains in Our Country"

(NFL CC Presidium's message to President Ho Chi Minh)

Esteemed President,

Extremed President,

We have listened with enthusiasm and pride
to every word of your Nov. 3, 1958 appeal
We are deeply founded by the here instead with
which was deeply founded by the here instead with
which was deeply founded by the here instead
which was deeply founded by the here instead
which was reductionary moments. You have made an
appraisal of the situation and shown the way founded
south Vietnamete people. Your appeal has institled
south Vietnamete people. Your appeal has institled
into as and the entire armed forces and people of
into as and the entire armed forces and people of
confidence in our linal victory general and an iron
confidence in our linal victory dear the respectful
We convey to you our most heartful and respectful

confidence in our final victory. We convey to you our most heartfelt and respectful thanks, and promise you that we will stimulate thanks, and promise you that we will stimulate thanks and promise you that we will stimulate thanks the promise you will be thanked thanks that the same thanks thank

storeast the Soutin, adepted the North and achieve the On this occasion, the Previolism of the Cerval Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Internation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Internation Conveys its heavisit congratulations and thanks to the 17 million bothers and sisters in the thanks to the 17 million bothers and sisters in the thanks to the 17 million bothers and sisters in the thanks to the 18 million bothers and sisters in the thanks to the U.S. imperialists' work of destruction light of South Viet Nam, thereby fulfilling with merit their obligation as great area base found the great front. The Vietnamest people are one, Rivers may run day and mountains may wear out, but this truth will never change. The South Vietnamest people areally cherish peace, but this must be a peace in independence and freedom. The 14 million South to the people areally cherish peace, but this must be a peace in independence and freedom. The 14 million South at one man, shad shoulder to shoulder with their 17 million morthern compatriots and light on with The U.S. imperialists will surely be defeated! The U.S. imperialists will surely be defeated!

South Viet Nam, Nov. 6, 1968, NGUYEN HUU THO President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee

D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THE NOVEMBER 13 STATEMENT OF SPOKESMAN OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

"Regarding the November 13, 1968 statement made by the spokesman on the U.S. the spokesman on the U.S. State Department on behalf of the acting U.S. Secretary of State, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam states as follows:

of the Viet Nam problem, the representative of the Demo-cratic Republic of Viet Nam in the official conversations in Paris has rejected the proposal of the U.S. representative on a type of conference comprising two

On representation arran-gements at the forthcoming conference on the settlement

Indeed, the last eight years of Democratic rule (1961-68) have been continual failures of the Administration, both at home and abroad: the Viet Nam war in particular, with its enormous costs in control money, and the painful defeats suffered by the Amer-ican expeditionary forces, has become an American night-mare. As said Joseph Clark

(Continued page 2)

are to organize themselves according to their choice. After the unconditional cessation of U.S. air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. the Government of the Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam asserted in its No-vember 2 statement: "In agreement with the Central Committee of the South Viet Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares its readification of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States thought the Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States the Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States the Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States the Name of N conference does not involve recognition of that regime by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam stresses once again that the present Saigon Administration is an instrument of the U.S. imperialists for the conduct of their aggressive war and the carrying out of nec-colonialism in South Vel Nam, and that it does not represent anybody. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the organism and leader of the South Viet-namese people in the struge

an indeement and equal partner.

2— The U.S. State peaks the ment has declared bat the United States is "Continuing recommission-coperations as required" in the air space of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, that is to say, the United States gives itself the right of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, that is to say, the United States gives itself the right of the Democratic Republic of the Democratic Security of the Democratic sovereignty, territory and security of the Democratic

Republic of Viet Nam, an independent and sovereign country. This is an insolent claim of the aggressors who trample upon the 1954 General va Agreements on Viet Nam and international law, and seriously challenge world and American opinion.

Throughout the past years and in the official conversa-tions in Paris, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has firmly demanded that the United States unconditionally conduct of their aggressive. United States succonditionally with the desired product of their aggressive conductional their aggressive conductional control of their aggressive control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of the control of the control of the control of their aggressive control of the control of the

3. With regard to the so-called "military actions in or near the demilitarized zone and indiscriminate attacks on major cities in the South," the United States

(Continued page 7)

Nixon Unlikely to Ward off U.S. Aggressors' Defeat

T the recent U.S. presidential election, Republican candidate Richard Nixon had a very close win over his Democratic opponent Hubert Humphrey.

In the opinion of impartial observers, Nixon's victory by no means indicated that either he or the Republican party enjoyed any degree of confidence from the American people. It simply was a sign that the latter were sick and tired of the Democrats and just voted for a non-Democrat as the only way to show their discontent.

South Viet Nam National their aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw all of U.S. and sately withdraw all of U.S. south Viet Nam and leave the South Front for Liberation Flays New U.S. War Step - Up Nam and leave the South their internal affairs, without their internal aff

THE spokesman of the Commission for External Relations of the South Liberation Central Committee has recently issued a state ment denouncing the U.S imperialists' intensification of their war of aggression in South Viet Nam after their bombing halt in North Viet

The statement said

"Having suffered heavy setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam, the U.S. imperial-ists on Nov. 1st had to end unconditionally their bom-bardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. But they continue reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam and at the same time, concentrate their air and naval forces to intensify the war of aggression against South Viet Nam.

"Since Nov. 1st. 1068. Seventh Fleet aircraft-carriers and warships, including the New Iersey, have been New Jersey, have been continually bombarding coast-

al villages in South Viet jet planes from those carriers, together with B52 strategic planes based in G fighter bombers in South Viet Nam, have been flying bomb-ing and strafing mission over Nam, have been flying bomb-ing and strafing mission over many areas around the capi-tils of Tay Ninh, Loc Ninh, Binh Long, Dakto, Kontum, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and Quang Tri provinces and along the Vietnamese—Lao borders.

"In addition to air and naval bombardments, the U.S. and its lackeys have been hurling their troops into brutal raids on rural areas, including large-scale raids against the Mekong delta and against the Rach Gia — Long Xuyen area, destroying many fishing boats and dwelling houses and killing many

"More brazenly still, the "More brazenly still, the Saigon puppets on Nov. 5, 1968 resorted to the so-called 'law 10-68' and amended the 'decree No 1 of June 24,

comfortable opposition

1965", and declared the state of war all over South Viet Nam with the aim of stepping up suppression and persecution of the people and pressganging more youths in the areas still under their control.

"Obviously, after having to stop their war of destruc-tion against North Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists keep intensifying their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, which proves that they still remain very stubborn

on massive sir and naval offensives in South Viet Nam' and General W. Abrams was preparing to 'put heavy new pressures on the communist command all across the South "The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation energetically condemns and denounces the aforesaid dark schemes and acts of the U.S. in the wake of President Johnson's order halting American bombing and shelling imperialists and severely warms them that the more agency also quoted Abrams as saying that "there will be no scaledown in American they step up their criminal war against the South Vietno scaledown in American military operations in South Viet Nam'. Another source said 'there's going to be relentless, continuing pres-sure on all fronts. This innamese people, the more humiliating defeats the U.S. and its henchmen will invite upon themselves. The only way out for them is to agree sure on all fronts. This in-cludes the big battalion war, pacification and elimination of enemy infrastructure'. to the five points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, end

"Reporting on the 'navy interdiction campaign' in the Mekong delta, AP on Nov. 3 said it was 'a milestone' in that it marked a shift in strategy to 'where we will now utilize all of our three major operating forces in one operation'.

"In the meantime, Amer-

"In the meantime, American aircraft continued spy-flights over North Viet Nam. AP on Nov. 3 revealed that the U.S. was using cameras and detectors placed in reconnaissance planes and man-made satellites to spy over North Viet Nam. An eloquent proof has been supplied by the two U.S. spy-planes shattered to pieces on Nov. 8 and 12 over Nam Ha province and Haiphong city by the North Viet Nam people's

AP on Nov. 9 said, 'the United States intends to use any means necessary—in-cluding suppressive fire—to rescue—its—reconnaissance pilots who may go down in North Viet Nam during the bombing halt'.

armed forces.

Another evidence of the intensified U.S. war efforts it he plan of the U.S. De-fence Department to draft into the Army a6 800 men in Jan. 1969—the highest figure since May 1968. Meanwhile war budget, speeding up the draft for 1969 to put more men into the South Viet Nam battlefield."

NIXON UNLIKELY...

(Continued base 1)

Republican president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, initiated U.S. armed intervention in South following a tour of South Viet Nam early this year, "Viet Nam is a cancer which is devouring our youth, our morals, our national wealth, and the energies of our leader-Viet Nam. His two Democrat ship. The casualty list from this war only begins on the battlefields. As victims we must also count the programs the Great Society salance of payments, a sound the whole economic political and social life of the U.S.A. has been poisoned by this "immoral and illegal" this "immoral and illegal" war, started, as it were, sur-reptitiously by Democrat President J.F. Kennedy in the form of a "special war" and openly continued on an ever larger scale by that other Democrat President, L.B. Johnson, as a "limited war".

Who is to be held responsible for this disastrous war, if not the Democratic Party in the first place? But to be fair, it should not be the only one to blame for the difficul ties besetting the U.S.A. at Present on account of the Viet Nam war. D.S. Viet Nam policy has been the work of four successive American? presidents, successively De-mocrat and Republican It was a Democrat who tried to was a Democrat who tried to intervene in Indochina by 1945 through the agency of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It was a Republican who in 1954 wanted to prolong the Indochina war and later installed the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime in South Viet Nam in order to sabotage the implementation of the

obviously requires obviously requires new leadership—one capable of thinking and acting anew, not one hostage to the many mistakes of the past. The Republican party offers such leadership".

Viet Nam. His two Democrat successors only followed the course charted by him, waging war on the Viet-namese people with the help and advice of members of their governments, both WHAT remedies, one may ask, the Repub-lican party and its president Rich ard Nixon could president Rich ard Nixon could offer America? The political program adopted in Miami shows no dramatic departure from what the Democrats in power have been doing all along. It is a so-called Democrats and Republicans, and with the sometimes quasi-unanimous consent of both houses of Congress, again composed of both Democrats and Republicans "strategy permitting a pro-gressive de-Americanization gressive de-Americanization of the war,"—"a course that will enable and induce the South Vietnamese to (notably in August 1964, with respect to the so-called "Tonkin Gulf incident"). It is clear that in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, as in other important assume increasing respon-sibility," and which will see to it that "our gallant An international activities, bi-partisanship has been scru-pulously respected by the American leaders. Yet, ican servicemen are fully sean servicemen are fully supported with the highest quality equipment,"—"a program for peace in Viet Nam, neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged sur-render of legitimate or allied interests," and so on and whenever the party in power suffers setbacks, it becomes a scapegoat and is castigated by the other party, from

Of course a Nguyen Van Thieu or Nguyen Cao Ky may pin high hopes on the As could be expected, the As could be expected, the Republican party, which is undeniably shares responsitively for the Viet Nam with the Democrats, has voiced strong condemnation of the latter. "The Admits coming to power of that reputed "hawk," Richard Nixon. And Nixon's own past fully justifies that re-putation. It was he who in nistration's Viet Nam policy has failed militarily, poli-tically, diplomatically, and with relation to our own people", proclaimed the Republican Convention in 1964-1965 clamoured massive onslaught on North Viet Nam, especially through the full use of U.S. air-naval superiority. It was he who asked for all modern weapons, asked for all modern weapons, including nuclear ones, to be brought to bear on the Vietnamese people. And while voices were raised in the Miami last August, with unconcealed satisfaction. It added: "To resolve our Viet Nam dilemma, America

United States and in the world demanding that Wash-ington start the process of peace by putting an unconington start the process of peace by putting an uncon-ditional end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N., wan't it Nixon who the most obs-tinately opposed all pause in the bombing?

THE Hanoi daily Nhan Dan

"These note of war inten

"These acts of war intensification are part of a pre-meditated plan of the U.S. aggressors. AP on Nov. 3 reported that the U.S. com-

mand 'is concentrating now on massive air and naval

also wrote in a com-

And yet, for all his mul-And yet, for all his mul-shness, Nixon has' been forced to bow gradually to this bitter truth: the war of aggression in Viet Nam, far from having any chance for the state of the state of of defeat. The boson of the South Vietnamese patriots' guns last spring has only strengthened this impression among all American poli-Rebublican, And so, one has ticians, either Democrat or Republican. And so, one has seen Nixon making his posi-tion more "flexible," giving his support to Johnson in the latter's successive deci-sions: to "limit" the bombing of North Viet Nam then to halt it uncondi-tionally as from November

One may suppose that being an inveterate war ma-niac, Nixon could stick to his conception of an all-out war against the Vietnamese people and nurture some hope of winning it. So let us assume that, overcoming the opposition of a Congress in majority democrat, the future President Nixon tries to carry into effect his old dreams of a conquistador. What could he do, and what is he likely to obtain?

Everything Nixon had ever asked for in order to win the war in Viet Nam has been without fail put to use by Johnson: the power-ful armada of the U.S.A.F. and the Seventh Fleet, the

phibious armoured cars, na phibous armoured cars, napalm and phosphorus, electronic gadgets and bedbugs etc..., — every conceivable weapon has been deployed profusely against the P.L.A.F. and the people of South Viet Nam. Jonhson has even scraped the barrel and sent to Viet Nam his strategic reserves. The generals and diplomats avai-lable to America have been assigned to Viet Nam: Taylor and Westmoreland, Cabo Lodge and Bunker

After the strenuous efforts exerted by Johnson, there is little more Nixon could do. either militarily or politically, to better his chance of ever winning victory.

The Vietnamese people have given ample evidence of their patriotism, resolve, and ability to resist American aggression. They have achieved ever greater successes during the eight years of Democratic rule in the U.S.A. Since the Lunar New Year, through general offensives and simultaneous uprisings, a series of resounding victories have been won by them in both the North and the South of the country: successful P.L.A.F. attacks on enemy P.L.A.F. attacks on enemy positions in South Viet Nam, U.S. retreat from Khe Sanh, "limitation" of U.S. bomb-ing of the D.R.V.N., and recently, unconditional ces-sation of that bombing and acceptance by the U.S.A. of a conference in Paris.

This victorious advance of the Vietnamese people is ir-reversible and the accession of the Republican Richard Nixon to the American presidency cannot change course of history.

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

RAPID GROWTH IN WAR

AFTER nearly 4 years fighting against the U.S. war of destruction, North Viet Nam has grown stronger in all fields.

In industry: Compared with the initial stage of the war (1965) capital investments in 1967 increased by 174%. Average annual rise (1964-1967) in total output value of some industrial branches:

- Machine building and metal products 8%

- Chemical ores mining and chemical industry 6.8%
- Printing and office articles 23%

In local industry alone: Capital investments in 1966-1967 doubled compared with the First 5-year Plan, and in the 2 years of local industry build-up 420 new establishments were built and rea enlarged

In agriculture: Thanks to the development of local industry, agricultural co-ops throughout North Viet Nam were supplied (in 1966 and 1967 alone) with:

1,330,000 farm implements, — 10,000 machine tools, 5,000 small engineering facilities.

— 3,000 small engineering facilities.

In 1965, for the whole of North Viet Nam, there were only 7 districts that could obtain 5 tons of paddy per hectare per annum (two crops). In 1967, the figure soared to 30 (20% of the total rice acreage in North Viet Nam)

In capital construction: From 1965 to 1967, every day North Vict Nam completed, on an average, a project. 773 projects have been placed under local management.

In commerce: From 1054 to 1507, the annual rate of development of total retail sale in the socialist sector averaged 89, In 1564, North Viet Nam had only 12,948 supply and marketing co-ops. In 1507 there were nearly 4,000 state stores as against only 2,035 in the first year of the war (1050).

In education: In the 169-1698 school year, the number of general education schools increased by 24% and enrolment from infant classes up to secondary schools by 1.5 times, compared with the 194-1955 school year. In higher education and middle vocational training, in

the 4 years of war, North Viet Nam opened 17 universities and colleges and 65 middle vocational schools, In 1968 the student body of vocational schools showed a two-fold rise over the 1964-1965 school year.

In Public Health: In 1964, only 22.8% of the districts in North Viet Nam had hospitals. In 1968, the rate was 100%. At present, 68% of the villages have medical stations and maternity houses, and many villages have clinics and necessary appliances for on-the-spot surgical operations on minor and medium wounds.

The Whole People Heed President Ho's Call

a little Obviously he mas not

are claiming me there. Now.

you want to know what I am

thinking of the hombing halt

and what I shall do? I think

that we and the Yanks still

have some accounts to settle

that way.

not do otherwise.

TWE APPANCED MY PERSONAL AFFAIRS TO IOIN UP RIGHT TODAY IF I OUALIFY

THE streets of Hanoi were I not very busy that morn-ing, not because it was cold - we are only in early winter -- but because it was Sunday, as it is on any other Sunday in this country. However, something new had happened. Johnson had just acknowledged the failure of the U.S. war of destruction against North Vist Nam by ordering the cessation of the bombings and artillery shellings on the whole territory of North Viet

By the Lake of the Restored Sword, a foreign cameraman turned his lene on two soung men busy hanging a big streamer across the street bed ing the slogan of the time "All for our Southern kith and-kin !" A journalist held out his tape-recorder to a young man passing by and asked him: "Would you give your impressions of the bon halt? Why such a hurry? What do you think of it at this moment? What is your plan in the days to come? For example, can you tell us how you will organize your life?"

The man interviewed was PENDING CALL-UP THE Pham Van Khanh, from the YOUTHS COME FORWARD engineering works of the Hanoi FOR TOUGHEST TASKS building service. Looking at the crowd that had begun to gather around he blushed

AT the power plant Y.... (Hanoi) which still bears the scars of many used to being button holed air attacks by the U.S., a brief meeting was held on "I knew" he answered at the morning of Nov. 3. Once last, "that Washington could again, as their turns had not come to join the army. resolved to bay the brice necesthe young workers came sary to win back independence forward for the heaviest tasks and freedom for our country. The same day by redoubline I am in a hurry because I efforts a shock brigade manawant to get to my factory as ged to repair a furnace ahead early as possible. Many tasks of schedule

> A MILLION EXTRA METRES OF CLOTH FOR THE SOUTH

they still occupy a half of our country, I am thinking of that half of my country, of our the women and menheathers and sisters in the weavers of the Nam South. As for my brivate Dink textile Mill (Nam Ha life I've made arrangements province) decided to turn out but not for a rest I do not from you to the year and a covet any of these new consmillion metres of cloth in umer goods. Neither have I any excess of their blan " For plan to marry in the near the South". Since then, future. I've arranged my thanks to a series of rationa personal affairs to join up lisation innovations the work right today if I qualify!' ers at the spinning factory have increased their produc tivity from 1% to 5%. At the weaving shop B, cloth output rose by 2-5 metres per

Victory on the Communications and Transport Front

N the past 4 years, in spite of intense enemy bom-bing and shelling, traffic throughout the length and breadth of our country from Muc Nam Quan to Quang Binh and Vinh Linh, from Haiphong port to the North Western uplands, has remained open and goods have been flowing uninterruptedly to destination.

Bridge-building and-repair teams, youth volunteer brigades, professional and nonprofessional road maintenance units and bomb demolition squads worked round-theclock in all weather under enemy fire, standing firm at their combat positions, fighting against the raiders and at the same time performing their assigned duties to keep traffic going smoothly. They slogan, "The enemy destroys this road, we take another, the enemy destroys this bridge, we use another; the enemy destroys one, we build five or ten new ones". In the conditions of fierce fighting, many bridges and roads were built in a record time. The 120-km " Determined-to-win" Road runs through dense jungles

and clambers up the moun-

VIET NAM COURIES

narrow turnings. Day in day out, units of workers, sappers and young volunteers engaged in building this road stood up to forest rains, floods and enemy bombs and shells.

The fighters who opened Determined-to-win' won an unprecedented victory: they completed it 18 months ahead of schedule.

"We may have to shed our blood but we must keep our bridges and roads open at all costs", such was the watchword of road-clearing units everywhere. Youth Volunteer Brigade 25 operating in Western Quang Binh experienced thousands of enemy raids but had always kept the roads there in good repair. Often enough, sections difficult to negotiate in the black out, members of the Brigade spent sleepless nights lining the roadsides to guide drivers safely through. or more than 1,000 days U.S. warplanes struck hard at Ferry X. in Nghe An. Yet strafings, they were unable to halt the operation of this "Steel Ferry". Once the ferry boat was crossing the river



Traffic to the front kept continually open

when U.S. planes streaked in both by day and by night. and released their bombs. All the crew were thrown overboard by the blast. They caught at the motor boat and barge and went on ferrying them across. Ham Rong Bridge was among the selected targets of American pilots but the traffic over it never came to a standstill. The enemy hit in the day time, repairmen worked by night. The enemy hit at night, they worked by day. When the enemy attacked

they worked in day and night shifts. In one raid, 6 enemy planes successively dive - bombed the bridge, but our workers calmly put the finishing touch to a concrete casting. Not only did they oppose their courage to raids. They also brought into play their creativeness to frustrate all cunning methods of attack the enemy could devise. A

(Continued page 7)

STRIVE TO BOOST PRO-DUCTION FURTHER FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOUTH, HUE AND SAIGON

POINTING to the placards bearing the inscription " For Hue and Saigon " blanted on the cavefully tended sowing blots. Neuven Thi Gao, secretary of the Labour Youth Union subdivision at the Hanoi suburbar agricultural co-ob Y.V., said

"You must have known that our village was one of the 'bomb pockets' in the Hanoi area The Americans showered here no less than 1,000 bombs, not counting steel-pellet bombs and rocketts May be they blanned to with us off the map. Yet, we held our ground. And better than that, we beat them back. Last year me readed almost 6 tons of paddy per hectare. Now that Johnson has been compelled to order the bombing halt we think we must strive to boost production further for the sake of the

Abrams Beaten in His Own Game

WHEN four-star general Creighton Abrams succeeded Westmoreland in April 1968, the American press liked to present him as the tank-man of Patton's army riding on French roads from the Channel to the Ardennes and apparently contributing to the U.S. victory over the Nazis in their last ditches on the Western front in 1944. It is therefore easy to understand the role he has been assigning to the panzers, to these " steel for tresses" with a great mobility and formidable fire-power, in the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Before Abrams, M. 41 tanks and M. 113 and M. 118 amphibious cars were widely used against the guerillas, but this time particular emphasis is laid on them by this panzer-war specialist.

Realities on the battlefield have

corroborated the truth that the

essential factor of victory is always

the morale and iron will to win of

the combatants who fight for a just

cause chiefly when they are in

possession of so varied an efficacious

weaponry as the P.L.A.F. at pre-

sent. Thus in the Tay Ninh cam-

paign in the summer of 1968, at

Cha La and Tra Phi where Abrams

set up his "armoured belts", the

relentless attacks by the P.L.A.F.

cost him hundreds of vehicles: 174

in the first period (from August 17

to 21) and 176 in the second one

(from August 22 to 26). He suffered

in the same period similar losses

at Ben Cui, Ong Hung, on the Tay

Ninh - Dau Tieng road, around

Loc Ninh (in early September) as

well a in engagements southeast of

Da Nang and in Quang Ngai prov-

ince. All this is proof positive that

the armour with which the enemy

clothes his positions cannot stand

the patriots' onslaughts and save

the aggressors and their puppets-

from annihilation: it supplies fresh

evidence of the bankruptcy of U.S.

" panzer" tactics in South Viet Nam.

INEFFICIENCY OF ARMOURED "BELTS"

N the new strategy with which he has replaced his predecessor's "search-and-destroy", Abrams heavily banks on his armoured vehicles to make security "belts" and "enclaves" and as force of intervention in his " clear and hold " strategy. Motorized infantry units have been set up on the spot as in Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces during the P.L.A.F. attacks last summer. A new division of this kind has been sent over by air and sea and its first brigade landed in Da Nang on August 2, 1968. The 11th Armoured Regiment has been continually replenished in men and materials to fill the gaps caused by the Liberation troops.

The defence system of the enemy is made up by such belts as barbed wire entanglements, mine-fields, ditches and also strategic hamlets. Added to all this are the protection belts formed by armoured vehicles surrounding this network. Abrams thinks that this "armour" which has a great fire-power and can furthermore baschanged at will will make his defence much stronger and less " stiff ".

"ENCLAVES" OVERRUN ONE AFTER THE OTHER

N his "defence in depth" tactics, Abrams also uses armoured vehicles to set up "enclaves" in the centre of their bases so as to make very powerful resistance nests and a mobile force capable of rapidly rescuing any threatened point in his outer belt, of bridging the gap in the defence system or launching counter-attacks to re-occupy the sectors taken by the besiegers. Under P.L.A.F. powerful assaults, Abrams goes to the length of imitating the defenders of Sebastopol or Stalingrad. to half bury his vehicles in the earth so as to make them genuine fortlets redoubtable for their fire power and wide firing range.

However, with their dash and skill. the patriots find efficient antidotes. They combine frontal attacks with

spearheads and concentrate their fire on a well-chosen narrow spot on the outer armour of the enemy system into which they penetrate in no time. Operating in the centre of this system, they attack the enemy resistance nests in the rear, and like an explosive charge rammed deep into a rock, they destroy the enemy position from within. Very often the enemy has no time to rescue the threatened points, to prop up one another or to launch effective counterattacks. What happened at Duc Lap at the end of August and beginning of September last, at Loc Ninh and in Quang Tri province, south of the demilitarized zone... where U.S. fortified camps were taken by main force, has shown the futility of Abram's effort.

THE fate of the enemy's armoured forces as elements of intervention is no better. Take for instance, the operations in Da Nang region end of August last. At that time, the enemy defence system was broken through in the south and southeast by the P.L.A.F. occupation of many positions along the Cam Lo river and on the Non Nuoc marble mountain. An armoured squadron and an infantry regiment mounted a counter-attack to drive the people's forces far from the town. In three days, August 23-25, in skilfully laid ambushes and well-coordinated attacks, the patriotic forces completely wiped out the armoured squadron and two infantry battalions. On August 25, 20 armoured vehicles were rapidly reduced into heaps of scrap iron.

August 22 was the most disastrous day for the enemy armoured cars which were destroyed by bazooka fire of the patriots fighting in Da Nang streets, while 60 km further southeast, near the Tam Ky provincial capital, a heavy armoured column was intercepted by the P.L.A.F who destroyed or damaged 60 armoured cars and tanks. A third squadron of the puppet army lost all its 33 vehicles.

In Nam Bo, U.S. armoured forces

received very hard blows. September 14, an enemy column moving on the Hon Ouan - Loc Ninh road, had 30 vehicles destroyed. In three ambushes laid on August 25, on Road No 22, southeast of Tay Ninh, the P.I.A.F. within 150 minutes put out of action 133 enemy vehicles and captured 8 armoured cars: a column of 120 vehicles was completely wiped out. At the end of August last, on the Tay Ninh - Day Tieng road, the patriots set 7 ambushes, putting out of action nearly 200 tanks, armoured cars and military

But the " regular " troops are not

the only ones to destroy panzers. Regional forces and guerillas have now light but efficient anti-tank arms such as the famous M.40 bazookas, lethal mines and other devastating devices. Thus, in the Western High Plateaux, in the engagements fought on August 17, 23 and 31, the highlanders succeeded in destroying or damaging 150 enemy vehicles. Holding the records in this regard were such P.L.A.F. fighters as Tran Van Phong who destroyed a armoured vehicles with a anti-tank shells a young girl in Da Nang who achieved the same exploit and Tran Van Ut who improved the performance by scoring 5 direct hits with 5 shells.

FAILURE OF U.S. PANZER WAR

CCORDING to still incomplete A figures, in the three weeks at the end of August and beginning of September, at least 173 American vehicles were destroyed or damaged in Quang tri province and around Da Nang, 207 others in Loc Ninh region, 250 in the Western High Plateaux. With its strategic situation and its terrain suitable to massive deployment of panzers, Tay Ninh province was a real cemetery of American armour. While in Winter 1966 - Spring 1967, Westmoreland lost 703 vehicles, Abrams outdid him by having 835 engines destroyed from August 10 to Septemder 21.

These huge losses have greatly affected the morale of enemy troops.

In the last few months many of them refused to board armoured carriers to go into action. Near Da Nang, elements of the puppet 30th Ranger Battalian mutinied in the thick of the fight, destroying three M.113's and killing and wounding 54 die-hards, and passed over to the side of the patriots. In an ambush laid on August 25 on Road No 22, many U.S. tank crews abandoned their vehicles to save their bacon at the first explosion of P.L.A.F.

There cannot be any clearer symptomatic signs of the failure of the panzer tactics fathered by



Enemy tank captured by Liberation fighters

SECOND ANTI-U.S. IMPERIALISM FRONT OPENED AND CONSOLIDATED IN THE UNITED-STATES

THREE years ago, through heroic protest gestures against the U.S. war of ession in Viet Nam (draft aggression in Viet Nam (draft-card burning, self-immolation by fire) the first Americans fighting for peace and justice in Viet Nam heralded the storm that was going to swoop down on the U.S.A. Since then, From San Francisco to Wash ington, from Miami to of Detroit, the popular campaign support to the Vietnamese people, in coordination with actions for civil rights and democracy, has been rising like a tidal wave.

While a few years ago only a handful of American citizens, for the sake of humanity and fraternity come out against the war of aggression in Viet Nam, their numbers have swollen to millions: workers, peasants, students, scientists, craft smen, religious believers, Negroes, Indians... According to still incomplete figures, more than 370 mass organisa more than 370 mass organisa-tions in 49 States and 412 cities are struggling against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and for civic rights, and more than ten million people have participated in demons trations against the "dirty"

In the course of this

have become aware of the true nature of the Viet Nam problem and put out relevant watchwords. Right from the start of the cynical "escala-tion" on North Viet Nam and especially since Johnson gave the order to bomb Ha-noi and Haiphong, people of all walks of life in the U.S.A. had been insisting on an immediate and unconditional halt to the bombing. Another watchword of the popular drives was withdrawal of G.I.s from South Viet Nam, recognition of the N.F.L. and negot iations with it in order to find a settlement to the Viet Nam problem. More and more progressive Americans have realized the righteousness o the Vietnamese people's struggle and have wholeheartedly participated in the collect tion of blood, money and medicines for the Vietnamese people. Spectacular actions by American students and youths against the draft have seriously delayed the Pentag-on's plans for recruiting G.I.s and sending them to VietNam. U.S. logistics have suffered from strikes by tens of thousands of workers and by intellectuals working in intellectuals working in branches serving the war in Vietnam: production of arms and military equipment, engineering industries of civil aeronautics, ship repair, maritime transport, etc. . Desertion and insubordination by both white and Black soldiers in protest against the war of aggression launched by American financial magnates have contributed to foiling operational plans and under mining the morale of U.S. satellite and puppet troops.

MOTIVES OF STRUGGLE

7 starting its war of aggression in Viet Nam, American imperialism VIET NAM COURIER

nurtured the hope of resolv-ing the contradictions corroding its senile body. But this policy has exacerbated those divergences. Indeed, the use of troops and police dogs, of bombs and poisons dogs, of bombs and poisons against the Vietnamese people, who harbour no hatred for the Americans, has had the effect of a crushing indictment exposing before the average American the bloodthirsty nature of the Big Business monopolists. The average that the desired properties of the properties of th shocked American conscience and sullied American honour. It is this emotional factor which constantly works on the American people's fight-

The war of aggression in VietNam has turned the USA VietNam has turned the USA into a store of cannon fodder and an immense camp of military forced labour. More than a half million "boys" are offered as food for powder by the sharks of US finance; many have died in the ricefields, streams and jungle of Viet Nam.

Washington's war of aggression in Vietnam has not only outraged the feelings of American citizens but has also dealt a severe blow to their living standard with the concomitant onerous economic burdens. While 30 million Americans do not million Americans do not eat their fill, the White House has staked a colossal sum in Vietnam: the 103 million dollars of the 1964-65 fiscal year have swollen to 36 billions in the 1967-68 fiscal year. Dr. Martin Luther King, eminent leader of the Negroes, bitterly made this calculation: while dozens of billions were sent down the drain of the war in Viet Nam, the war against poverty re-ceived only 53 dollars per year per head.

The enormous expenditures required by "escalation" have pared down reserves, dimi-nished and slowed the rate of development of the various branches of civilian produc-tion, and hastened the dise-quilibrium of the national economy. Johnson has let it be known that the Viet Nam war has brought about a 35billion deficit for the Amer ican budget ending June 30, 1968. To fill that yawning the U.S. financial oli garchy has frantically raised taxes on workers'wages, and on the salaries of other work-ing people while increasing indirect taxes and issuing more banknotes and bonds. At the date of July 1, 1968, each American family pays 900 dollars in taxes for the war of aggression in Viet Nam. This war is the direct cause of a terrible evil for the American economy: « gold haemorrhage ", the " agony of the dollar."

The war of aggression in Viet Nam not only accelerates Viet Nam not only accelerates the pauperisation of the American toiling masses but also alarmingly reduces the already insufficient appropriations reserved by the American capitalist state to social welfare and cultural development. Sums earmark-ed for the building of hospitals, schools, parks have been slashed. The anti-

poverty budget has been trimmed and student scholarships cut down. Hence cultural and social decadence has been precipitated while have been making headway Following the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kenneds Johnson has been forced to admit that crime has been on the rampage in American society the last few years. The war of aggression in

Viet Nam is a verit

ble night mare for the U.S.A., a burden on its material and spiritual life, on the body and soul of the American citizen. It has been bringing to Americans the increasi realization that the drive fo an end to the war in Vie Nam is not only a fight for Nam is not only a fight for freedom and peace but also one for the defence of the interests of the American people. The Viet Nam war has shown to the latter that the "paradise of the free the "paradise of the free world" in the U.S. A. sol much vaunted by the pen hirelings of the bourgeoisie, is but the "nation"s prison", and that the "Great Society" advertised in bundeds of Lebasson in hundreds of Johnson speeches in but hocus-pocus.

specines in but nocus-pocus. The great successes won by the Vietnamese people in their resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, have brought home to the American people that U.S. counter-revolutionary violence is not invincible, and this has encouraged them to forge ahead with the atruggle for their rights.

WE WISH THE AMER-ICAN PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE MANY MORE SUCCESSES HE revolutionary move-

ment of the world peo-ples, the centre of which is now in Viet Nam, constitutes the first anti-American imperialism front .A second one has taken shape in the very heart of the USA. Its formation sparks off a phase of "terrible chaos" for the rulers of the U.S.A. Because of this the men in Washington have stepped up rutniess terror against the popular struggle. Last year, up to the spring of this year, the John-son administration threw in ton have stepped up ruthles jail thousands of Americans militating for freedom, killed 126 and wounded 4,550 (counting only those brought to hospital). True, such bloody repressive measures may at given moment cause difficul-ties and losses to the masses' movement. But bayonets rifle butts, water cannons tear gas grenades, courts and prison sentences, far from prison sentences, far from weakening the American peo-ple 's will, only harden it. The strength of their just struggle is illustrated by living symbols: N. Morrison who burnt himself to death to show his abhorrence of the war in Viet Nam. D. Miller who tore up his draft-card, preferring to go to jail rather than participate in the absurd war in Viet Nam, the 80-year old Rev. Muste who travelled

half way around the world to call on the people of the USA and the world to oppose the war in Viet Nam, Dr. Benja American court voiced his rous designs and deeds of the aggressors. The strength of that just struggle can also be seen in the tumultuous rallies and demonstrations in hundreds of American cities and towns. These fine image of progressive Americans wil remain engraved in the hearts of our people and in those of peace-, justice- and freedomloving people the world

The Vietnamese people send their cordial greetings to, and express their militant solidarity with, the 200 million Americans. They "sincerely thank workers" youth student and women's organisations and progressive intellectuals, members of Congress, and priests in the U.S.A. who courageously continue to raise their voices and stage demonstrations against the criminal aggresand stage demonstrations against the criminal aggression pursued by the American government and for the legimate struggle of the patriotic forces in Viet Nam"(*). We sincerely wish the Amer ican progressives many more and still bigger successes in their just struggle.

(*) From President Ho Chi Minh's interview to the Amer-ican review Minority of One.

The Cost of Butter: The Cost of Guns

A DO-IT-YOURSELF COMPARISON TEST COST OF WAR IN VIET NAM

\$ 30 billion each year 82.1 million each day 57,000 each minute

2.5 billion each month 3.42 million each hour 950 each second

Problem

L.B.J.'s 10 percent tax sur-charge will add an estimated \$ 10.8 billion to the budget.

O: How many months war will the surtax buy? A . We could eliminate the

need for the 10 percent tax surcharge if we stopped the war 4 months and 1 day sooner.

Problem

Gov. Kerner's U.S. Riot Commission Report says we need 500,000 new jobs in 1969. L.B.J. says we'll have to make do with only 100,000 new jobs. It would \$800,000,000 to create the 400,000 new jobs we still need at an estimated \$2,000

Q: How many minutes of war would buy 400,000 new jobs?

A: We could create 400,0 new jobs with the money we'd save if we stopped the war 14

The U.S. Riot Commission Report says we need 600,000 new housing units in 1969. L.B.J. says we'll have to make do with 300,000. It would cost \$4.5 billion to add

300,000 more units at an estimated \$ 15,000 each. Q: How many months of war would buy 300,000 new

housing units? A: We could build 300

new housing units with the money we'd save if we stopped war 2 months sooner. Problem

L.B.I.'s austerity budget cuts \$ 25 million from Head Start program.

Q: How many hours of war used up those funds? A: 7 1/2 hours of war would pay for \$ 25 million cut from Head Start.

L.B.J.'s austerity budget cuts \$ 17 million from school

aid to federally impacted Q: How many hours of war used up those funds?

A: 5 hours of war would pay for school aid cut from low-income areas. Problem

L.B.J.'s austerity budget cuts \$ 29 million from new health research facilities

O. How many hours of war used up those funds? A: 8 2/3 hours of war would pay for \$ 29 million cut from health research facilities.

L.B.I.'s austerity budget cut \$ 344 million from college building, books, equipment guidance, and testing Q: How many days of war used up those funds?

A: 4 1/2 days of war would pay for tederal aid cut from

Based on a Women strike for Peace leaflet.

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns West German Provocations in West Berlin

THE D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry made public on Nov. 9 the following statement on the provocative activities of the West German government in West Berlin From Oct. 27 to No nistration convened meetings of ministers and of many sub-committees of the West German parliament in West Berlin. The Christian Demo-Berlin. The Christian Denio-cratic Union Party also held its 16th Congress in West Berlin from Nov. 3 to 7, 1968.

"As everybody knows, West Berlin is an inde-pendent political unit lying in the territory of German Democratic blic. Even the three Western occupying powers—the U.S. Britain and France—have many a time affirmed that West Berlin is not part of West Germany and is not under the Bonn government's

"But the Kiesinger go-vernment, with the parti-cipation of ministers belonging to the West German Social Democratic Party Social Democratic Party and the active backing of the U.S. imperialists, has been feverishly stepping up provocative activities in West the U.S. imperialists'

Berlin against the G.D.R. and other socialist countries

"Since early this year. Kiesinger and many other figures of the Bonn adminisfigures of the Bonn adminis-tration have successively come to West Berlin for meetings of parliament sub-committees or to preside over other provocative gatherings. In an attempt to realize their plot of annexing the G.D.R., they brazenly claim the exclusive right to represent Germany as a whole, and demand as a whole, and demand that the present statu quo in Europe be changed, and do not recognize the present borders between the two German States and between the G.D.R. and the People's Republic of Poland. The fascist forces and organisa-tions, especially the new fascist 'National Democratic Party' protected by the Kiesinger government and the West Berlin City Council, Republic of Poland the West Berlin City Council, are trying to expand their influence in West Berlin. Conniving with them, the West Berlin authorities have suppressed the youth and the work of the control of the till berties and and the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Viet Nam.

"Thus, the Kiesinger gov-ernment has been carrying its scheme to gradually nibble at West Berlin and make it as part of West Germany

"Following the statements "Following the statements made by Kiesinger on Sept. 25 and Oct. 16 last at the West German parliament urging the strengthening of the forces of the NATO aggressive forces of the NATO aggressive the West German strings of the German of the total control of the socialist countries and peace-loving people in Europe and the world.

"The Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Governand the D.R.V.N. Govern-ment severely condems the revanchist policy and expan-sionist scheme of the West German regime and its provo-cative activities in West Berlin, as threats to the security of the G.D.R. and peace in Europe." News from CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA REJECTS U.S. ALLEGATION

In a speech on Nov. o. Cambodia's National Day, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk flatly dismissed the stupid allegation of the U.S. imperialists aimed at ween Cambodia and Viet Nam.

The Cambodian Head of State said: "In 1953, they on: "We have given the lie foretold that Cambodia's independence would not be able to survive beyond three or four years. In 1963, when Cambodia refused American down their "protection", aid, they predicted that our that is their neo-colonialism, country would not be able to and the fact is that we are stand on its feet for six not forgiven for having not months and would finally accepted to be an American have to ask for a new

prophesied that, weak and deprived of material bases and a stable economy, and facing a Viet Nam that would swiftly rehabilitate her economy and become harming the relations bet- a solid power, Cambodia would be wiped out."

The Head of State went to those prophets of evils, those Westerners who hate neutral Cambodia. We have been daring enough to turn colony like Thailand, South American aid. In 1968, they Korea, etc.,"

After U.S. unconditional bombing halt

Thai authorities again victimize Vietnamese Residents ACCLAIM VIETNAM'S VICTORY

THE Thai ruling circles groundlessly many more Vietnamese in the city of Bangkok and in Udon, Nongkhai, Uhon, Nakhon Phanom, Sakonnakhon, Prachin, Khon Ken, Korat and other provinces, foreign report said.

In some localities, even Vietnamese residents' repre-sentatives recognized by the Thai authorities themselves ave been apprehended. Many Vietnamese nationals have been cruelly made away with been cruelly made away with on the way to prison. On September 30, 1968, some 500 Thai policemen came to Lat Bua Khao prison, tied up 99 Vietnamese residents and marched them off with children including a new-born baby to Korat airport and threw them aboard U.S. military aircraft bound for an unknown destination.

The Thai authorities have been feverishly forcing the remaining Vietnamese resi-dents back to South Viet they continue to perpetrate criminal acts against the Viet-Nam with a view to serving the pressganging scheme of the U.S. imperialists and namese residents, they would have to bear full responsibitheir henchmen there. On Oct. 4.1668, Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior Praphas Charusathien admitted the handing over of a number of Vietnamese to the Thien-Ky puppet administration. In an attempt to conceal their crimes, the Thai authorities Oct., 10, 1968 instructed of Oct., 10, 1968 instructed en there. On lity for the serious consequences arising from their "The Vietnamese people

believe that the Thai people, for the sake of their honour and the long standing friend-ship with the Vietnamese people, will surely take necessary actions to force the The Thai newspapers not to print stories about the Vietnamese to avoid "a stir among the authorities to put an end to their hostile policy towards the Vietnamese residents. The Vietnamese people are con-vinced that all the freedom-The aforesaid inhuman acts of the Thanom-Praphas reac-tionary clique have provoked and justice-loving people in the world will not let pass

Vietnamese people and strong disapproval among the Thai people. In a recent statement, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister has strongly condemned them and denounced them to world public opinion.

A statement of the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sad that it considered the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombar-The statement said : "With dements of the D.R.V.N. an important victory for the Victnamese people, for all the Socialist countries, the international working class as a whole and all democratic and the murder, illegal arrest and forcible handing over of Viet-namese residents to the Sainamese residents to the can-gon puppet administration, the Thai reactionary authorities have grossly violated the most elementary provi-sions of international law, peace forces in the world, and in the United States as well. brazenly undermined the agreement signed between the D.R.V.N. and Thailand Red Cross Societies in which the Thai side has undertaken to guarantee the Vietnamese

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. expressed its appreciation of the position of the D.R.V.N. government in the search for ways conductive to the political settlement of the Viet Nam conflict and its way the conflict of the construction of the const residents' safety, protect their property, and respect their democratic rights and wish to repatriate to the tructive position of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. re-"The Vietnamese people sternly warn the Thanom-Praphas clique that should garding this question.

e In its statement, the World Federation of Demo-World Federation of Demo-cratic Youth demanded that the U.S. recognize the Suth Viet Nam N.F.L. as genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam and leave the S.V.N. Nam and leave the S.V.N. people to settle their own affairs themselves.

On behalf of 87 student organisations of the 5 conti-nents the International Union nents the International Union of Students has sent a mes-sage to the Viet Nam Stu-dents' Union acclaiming the resounding victory of the

Vietnamese people and re-affirming its solidarity and full support for the anti-U.S. struggle of Vietnamese, stu-

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

o On Nov. 5, the Women's International Demogratic Federation stated that it Federation stated that it took great pride and pleasure in the appointment of Prof. Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CC of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., as the Front's representative to the preparatory meeting for the quadripartite Paris conference on Viet Nam.

o On Nov. 4, at a press conference, Romesh Chan Ira, Secretary General of World Council of Peace, read a statement of the Secretariat regarding the unconditional cessation of U.S. bembardments of D.R.V.N. territory.

The statement pointed out that the struggle of the Viet-namese people was not yet over and that world public opinion would still have to support them in the struggle they were waging to compel the U.S to end all military operations, withdraw U.S and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and dismantle all

• In a statement made public in Havana, the Permanent Secretariat of the Asian-African Latin Organization, while greeting Viet Nam's important victory, expressed its total support for the positions of the D.R.V.N. and the South Viet Nam N.F.L. in the settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

e In its Nov. 5 communi-qué, the International Esse-ciation of Demogratic Law-yers stated: "The I.A.D.L. which has since August 7, 1964, not ceased denouncing these bombardments as crimes of aggression, war crimes and genocide, hails the remarkable victory (that their cessation was)

cestation was)

The communiqué made clear that "The war has not ended and that it is still raging on the South". It recalled the resolution of the called the resolution of the called the resolution of the communication of Lawyers, held in Generation of the communication of South Viet Nam, accept national self-determination as a principle by which will not so that the communication of South Viet Nam without any foreign interference and y foreign interference and any foreign interference and recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L. as authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

• The Nov. II statement of the International Organization of Journalists called on journalists of all countries to struggle relentlessly, follo wing this great victory of the peace forces of the world, against the U.S aggressors and for the total victory of the Vietnamese people.

Anti-Americanism Thieu - Ky - Huong Style

failure in South on the ground that "Ambasno denying in the south of the state of denying in the south of destruction over North and South of destruction over North a Viet Nam. On Nov. 1, 1968
U.S. erwoy to Saigon." MeanU.S. President Johnson had while they calbed Nixon to order the unconditional while they calbed Nixon on the whole territory of protection once in the White on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. and accept the presence of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. at a fourparty conference scheduled to begin in Paris on Nov. 6, 1968.

In preparation for this decision, Johnson had sent Bunker, the U.S. Ambassador occasion, Johnson and Sentin Saigon, to puppet President Nguyen Van Thieu
18 times. After Johnson had
amounced his "bombing
men turned coat. They staged
a farce and issued on Nov.
2. a "communique" in which
they complained that the
ally took the decision to
stop bombing", held that
that the communique of the communique
ally took the decision to
stop bombing.", held that
that
they complained that the
ally took the decision to
stop bombing.", held that
that
they communique they
would not send their representative to
the Faris
meeting, As an indication of
U.S., Thieu ordered his associtates to spread the news sociates to spread the news that on the morning of Nov. 2, he had declined to receive

election so as to give them protection once in the White House (Reuter Nov. 2). Fol-House (Retter Nov. 2). Fol-lowing a demonstration stag-ed by "Congressmen" on Nov. 5 "to support Thieu and oppose the bombing halt," two other demonstrahalt." Two other demonstra-tions, one sponsored by the Saigon administration and the other by young Catholics backed by the administra-bers of the saigon with demonstrators marching past the U.S. Embassy to show their opposition to the Paris conference. At the so-caffed "Senate," a Senator has become our effemy."

has become our enemy. On November 8, Thieu put on November 8, Theu put forth his own peer 6 formula", suggesting that the joint U.S.-puppet delegation to the Paris conference be led by a Saigon representative. The idea was so ridiculous that a Thailand Ambassador commented that Ambassador commented that the U.S. being the "main partner" in the Viet Nam conflict should be "responsible for leadership of the Allied Delegation in the ne-

What is the aim of all these moves of the Thieu-Ky-Huong triumvirate? First and foremost, it is all too apparent that they want to cover up their puppet nature or, at least, to deceive the people of South Viet Nam and the world at large into believthe world at large into believ-ing that they are no longer U.S. hangmen. However their past record and their present deeds have given them rather dubious credentials.

During the French war of

During the French war of reconquest in Indochina (1945-1954) Thieu and Ky had donned the French uniforms and fired at their own fellowcountrymen with French guns. Ever since the U.S. ousted defeated France, these two traitors cast off their French uniforms for U.S. uniforms. Many years senior to Thieu and Ky, Tran Van Huong possesses a longer record as a traitor. When the Japanese fascists still ruled the roost over the Indochinese penin-sula, he came out as a staunch sula, he came out as a staunch supporter of the Mikado's "Greater Asia" theory. In French time, he willingly placed himself under the protection of the French troops of aggression. With the arrival of the Americans, this "venerable patriot" some Saigon newspapers put it), unhesitatingly has twice been chosen for the premier-

The farces staged by the Saigon pupper clique seemingly to protest against the Americans, in fact only harm the interests of the Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam people in the first place. Reports from Saigon say that in the last few days, people of all walks of life have been In spite of harsh censorahip, the Saigon press has disclosed, to some extent, the strong popular feelings against the bellicose pupper clique. Not a few papers have overtly criticized the Thieu-Ky clique's attempt to put a spanner in the wheel of the Paris conference and welcomof all walks of life have been animatedly discussing the fact that the Americans have been forced to halt their bombing of the North and have joylully greeted the five points put forward by the points put forward while they (meaning the N. F. L.) are winning show that they are winning show that they are winning show that they are winning and put forward while they are winning above that they are winning above they are winning they will be the winning they will be the winning they will be they will be the will be they will be the will be they will be the will be they w ed the arrival of Mme Nguyen
Thi Binh, representative of
the N.F.L., in Paris to take

While endeavouring to pla-cate public opinion, the Thiesa Ky-Huong clique have resort-ed to terroristic methods to silence the popele's legitimate claims. On Nov. 5, a decree was promulgated providing for additional measures in keeping with the "war situa-tion" and aimed at "checking are truly patriotic and peace-loving." A puppet officer in a logistic service said, "If Messrs Thieu-Ky don't want aim pursued was to gag and bind hand and foot all those likely to oppose the puppet administration. All popular demonstrations are banned to negotiate with the Front, let them go and fight in such places as Khe Sanh." Nume-rous teach-ins have been held, and a dozen papers have been suspended at a time. some attended by thousands, others grouping only a few score, or even a dozen people. Some were openly staged, At present the Thieu-Ky such as the one at An Ouang such as the one at An Quang pagoda; others were not so open, although by no means secret. The theme discussed at those teach-ins was how to

Huong triumvirate still per-sists in what is called opposition to the IIS bombing halt tion to the U.S. bombing halt and the holding of the qua-dripartite Paris Conference. However, as U.S. Senator Mike Mansfield put it in an interview to UPI, "the tail end the war, and all speak-ers condemned the "war ma-niacs who oppose negotiations and care nothing about the country's independence and peace". In a number of meet-ings held by students and youths, the medicipants openly demanded that Thieu Ky-Rivong should resign and interview to UPI, "the tail should not wag the dog." Developments in the coming days will show how long the hangmen of the U.S. will be able to keep up their opposition to their boss. The U.S. is losing and has begun to admit its failure. How can its lackeys force it to put on a victor's airs?

D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY ...

(Continued from page 1)

has once again deliberately used a vague wording designed to make public opinion believe that the cessation of the that the cessation of the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has been agreed to on certain conditions. This is aber deception on the part of the United States. It has been the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to demand that the United States avecaging the State States unconditionally stop the bombing raids and all the bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. After blocking the official conversations in Paris for five months, the representative of the U.S. Government has had to make clear to the representative. clear to the representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that the cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is unconditional.

In the past fourteen years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has always respected the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam Agreements on Viet Nam including the Demilitarized Zone, while the United States has systematically

violated the Agreements as a whole. Even after the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vict Nam, the United States keeps violating the Geneva Agreements, and on Novem-bard of the Control of the Control to the Control of the Control to the Control of the Control to the Control of the Control of the Demolitarized Zone. Demilitarized Zone.

The United States has sent over half a million U.S. expeditionary troops for aggression, together with over half a million puppet and satellite troops, against South Viet Nam. It has made use of its air force many and artillery and many navy and artilery and many modern weapons to savagely massacre the South Viet-namese people in town and country. Since the cessation of the bombardments against North Viet Nam, it has intensified military opera-tions and bombardments to massacre our South Vietnamese countrymen. The people and the Liberation armed forces of South Viet Nam are fiercely fighting against the U.S. imperialist against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have a right to use every means to fight against them anywhere on the territory of South Viet Nam. That is the South

able right to self-defence. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam unreservedly supports that sacred right of the Name South Viet advancing towards the peaceful reunification of the Viet Nam Fatherland.

The perfidious claims of the United States are de-signed to juntify its unjust war of aggression in South Viet Nam, launching continued attacks on the Demilitarized Zone, and "Gally sending hovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, at the same time, responsability for delaying responsibility for delaying the Paris conference aimed at seeking a political set-tlement of the Viet Nam problem.

problem.

The Democratic Republic of Viet' Nam firmly rejects the brazen distortions on November 13, 1968 by the United States. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam once again affirms its position as set out in the November 2, 1668 statement. The Go-2, 1968 statement. The vernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam demands that the U.S. Government renounce all dila-tory tricks so that the Paris conference on Viet Nam may start soon."

small groups, thus succeeding small groups, thus succeeding in dodging enemy air strikes while raising efficiency. Dozens of times the unit were hotly pursued by enemy (Continued from bare 3) young girl, Nguyen Thi Lieu, a member of the anti-U.S. Youth volunteer Brigade and one of the thousands of out-

end the war, and all speak-

a government set up which would enter into negotiations with the N.F.L.

Fighting along with these communication workers on the same front were car and locomotive drivers, ferrymen and boatmen.

Fully aware that "a kilo of goods reaching destina-tion is a bullet home against Yankee aggression and a brick for the laying of the foundations of socialism", our transport workers have got many comendable

got many commendable

During a mission to the fire-line, driver Phan Van Thai,

transport unit 24, courageou-sly switched on his car's headlights and sped forward

convoy reached destination safely.

were always well camouflaged and went into action in

planes, yet absolute safety was achieved in terms of human lives, means of transport and goods. For two years running, it ful-filled all plans ahead of schedule. standing fighters on the "Determined-to-win" Road, devised a labour- and timedevised a labour-and time-saving method to demolish delayed-action bombs lying deep under the road-bed while limiting the damage caused to the road itself.

Loco-drivers' team 402 composed of youths had for slogan "The engine is our weapon, safe and high capacity haulage is contribution to the anti-U.S. fight." Though subjected to more than 100 enemy attacks, it safely covered 400,000km and overfulfilled its transport plan by 22,000

The victories on the communications and transport front were shared by people of all localities, especially those living along various arteries who, joining road-and bridge-builders, de-dicatedly contributed manpower and material ressour power and material ressour-ces to repairing damaged roads and bridges, protecting goods and keeping traffic moving. In the provinces of the former 4th zone, under the motto "Each citizen headlights and sped forward to draw the enemy fire away from the whole convoy. With resourcefulness, to-chaged gear now and then, put the car's head lights off and on and, in this way, managed to dodge enemy bombs and shells. In the end, he won the battle: the whole convoy reached destination is a communications and transport worker", the local people set up "shock bri-gades" and "steel teams" to undertake road maintenance work at different sections. They turned out immediately after each enemy raid t Transport Unit 202 was on permanent duty in the fire-line area. Its lorries fill up bomb craters, de-molish delayed-action bombs and repair roads and bridges so that traffic could be

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

SINCE Nov. 1 PLAF attacks have been kept up across South Viet Nam.

Most remarkable victories have been won in Ben Tre province (Mekong estuaries) where from Nov.1 to Nov.4, the patriots destroyed an 18-vessel river flottilla including a 250-metre long ship and put 1,000 GIs and puppet soldiers out of action.

Important successes have also been obtained in Tay Ninh province where the U.S. command has just hastily transferred the First Air Cavalry from the Hue - Quang Tri sector in the Far North: From Nov.4 to Nov.7, at 3 places in this province, the PLAF inflicted at least 300 US-puppet casualties, destroyed 2 U.S. platoons and shot down 5 choppers.

Close to the 17th parallel, just South of the demilitarized zone, from Nov.7 to Nov, 10, 280 enemy troops, mostly GIs, were killed or wounded.

Particular mention should be made of the activities of artillerymen who have been daily slamming shells on the adversary bases and positions (about 40) from the Northernmost sector to the Melsong Delta. Some targets received as many as from 50 to 150 projectiles.

The hunt for planes and helicopters conducted by fighters of the regional forces and guerilla corps has been particularly fruitful: 65 engines cut down between Oct.2 and Nov.7. Regional troops and guerillas also wiped out 1,500 adverse soldiers in 13 days ending Nov.7.

Viet Nam Market

NEW SUCCESSES OF THE P.L.A.F. IN BEN TRE PROVINCE

OUNTERING a major sweep involving ele-ments of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division and regiments of puppet Division 7, on Nov. 1, the patriots intercepted a U.S. river fleet comprising a 250-metre long vessel and many landing craft and lighters on the Mekong, about a dozen kilometres below My Tho city.

Their direct hits sank the

big vessel, 15 landing craft and 2 lighters. 500 G.I.s were killed or wounded a vessel sent to the bottom with a helicopter on board. Two days later, enemy forces swept 14 villages of Giong Trom district, Southeast of Ben Tre city, about 20km south of the previous scene of fighting where the river fleet was destroyed. On Nov. 3, more than 130 U.S.puppet troops were put out action and a helicopter grounded. Next day, a major battle took place at Son Phu (6km South of Ben Tre).

A U.S. Bomb Takes 103 Casualties at South

N November 1, a F.4 jet plane dropped four 250-kg bombs on Tam Hoa village, 30 km southwest of Da Nang, UPI reported. One of them fell on the market, killing 31 people, wounding 72 others and destroying

or damaging about twenty

The new crime committed in a region still held by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys has touched off a wave of indignation among the local people. As it could not be hushed up, the spokesman of the U.S. Marines at Da Nang tried to whitewash it by saying that it was a "mis-

PREVIOUSLY on Oct. 24, in Kien Phong province, Americain air strikes had destroyed Ong Chin pagoda, Nhi Binh village, Cao Lanh district. I twas the tenth time that this pagoda had been subjected to U.S.A.F attacks.

Since the beginning of 1968, four pagodas, four churches, a Cao Dai Holy See and a Protestant temple in that province have been destroyed by the enemy.

Throughout the day, 20 enemy assaults were repulsed by the P.L.A.F. which inflicted 400 casualties and brought down 2 copters. Four enemy battalions and 4 companies suffered serious losses.

All told, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4, the enemy lost in this sector over 1,000 men, 18 vessels and lighters sunk and 4 choppers shot down or destroyed.

This was the 2nd great disaster the enemy had experienced in this sector in a week. It should be recalled that in the other action which took place from Sept. 15 to Oct. 25, the P.L.A.F. of Ben Tre put 4,500 adversaries out of action, sunk or -burnt 79 vessels and motor launches and shot down or damaged 25 planes and helicopters.

P.L.A.F. RENEWED OF-FENSIVE IN TAY NINH PROVINCE

A T the end of Oct., Abrams pulled the First Air Cavalry out of the theaof operation in the Northern sector and deployed it into Tay Ninh province to face the increasing pressure of the P.L.A.F. Very soon after their arrival, the "flying horsemen" took serious beatings. On Nov. 4, at a point about 50km Northeast of Tay Ninh, close to the border, a G.I. platoon was wiped out. Next day, puppet paratroop battalion suffered 120 casualties 20km South Southeast of Tay Ninh. On Nov. 6, the First cavalry had 180 men including a captain wiped out some 40 km Northeast of the same city. On Nov. 7, GIs sent in to remove the dead suffered further losses : one platoon destroyed.

In the last days of Oct. sharp engagement took place in the Salgon area. On the night of Oct. 28 to Oct. 29, nearly 300 adverse troops including 200 GIs were killed or wounded and cantonments burnt, some 20 km south of the city. In the Southeast of the city, on the shipping channel, 4 enemy vessels were sunk and 3 others burnt on Dong Tranh river on Oct. 24 and Oct. 26. At 20 km south of Nha Be, the U.S. freighter Fred Morris was hit on Nov. 3 by the patriots' shells.

On Oct. 25, at the U.S Dong Du base, near Cu Chi (40 km northwest of Saigon) the guerillas succeeded in blasting down a club of the Tropic Lightning Division, killing or wounding 119 GIs among them 8 senior officers.

Liberation People's Committee Set Up In Kien Phona Province

congress was held on A October 17 in Kien Phong province to appoint a 7-member Liberation People's Committee for

The congress was attended by members of the local NFL representatives of various services., mass organizations, religious sects, political parties and many personalities and intellectuals.



U.S. ship burnt on the Perlume River in the very heart of Hue city.

In Saigon, on Nov. 13 patriots meted out due punishment to cruel agents right in the street and safely made off.

ACTIVITIES OF ARTILLERYMEN

T least 40 military targets A were pounded by the patriots from Nov.2 to Nov. 4. The hardest hit were several U.S. artillery positions in Gio Linh, Con Tien and Cam Lo, South of the 17 th parallel, a position of U.S. 101 st Airborne Division and a sub-sector HQ near Hue city, a puppet position at Tam Ky and another at Quang Mgai, Southeast of Da Nang. A number of U.S.

bases in the Western High lands, especially at An Khe (where a million litres of petrol were burned by a fire touched off by a previous shelling on Oct. 30 near Dakto), the Buon Me Thuot airfield and the CP of the Quang Duc sector at Gia Nghia also came under shelling. Heavy artillery bar-rages were unleashed against the sector HQ's at Hau Nghia (40 km West - Northwest of Saigon), Long Khanh (60km North - Northeast of Saigon) and Can The (Mekong delta). The Tan Thanh sirfield near Ben Tre also came under fire as well as positions North of Saigon and in My Tho prov-

houses.